NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, \$7 per THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six 1919, or \$3 per annum; the European Edition every W. copy, or \$3 per annum: the European Edition every Wednesda at six conts per capy; \$4 per annum to any part of Great Brigar for \$6.12 to any part of the Continued, both to include possible California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at s ents per capy, at \$2.75 per annum.

THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per

per annum.

PARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing importue
and from any quarter of the world; if used, will noise, solicited from any quarter of the world; if weed, will be liberally paid for. By Our Former Correspondents an Particularity Requested to Seal all Letters and Pace NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS senenced energy day; advertisements insorted in the Wikkly Henald, (Panily Henald, and in the
Galifornia and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and de

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place,-Italian OPERA-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE HUNCHBACK-PER

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- Cantles. WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 544 Broadway .- THE

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- THE MA

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- ALINE-TRISE MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, 485 Broadway-MEE BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-Com

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway. -Songs CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 586 Broadway.—So sgs. Dayces, Bunkasquis, Ac.—Inadugration Ball.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Brondway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTOMINES, FARCES, &C. AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. JEALOUS DARKET - RAILROAD - COLLINON - COLLY MILLERS

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowers. MEXICAN MUSEUM, 663 Broadway. - Day and Even PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway .- BURLESQUE

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, April 2, 1863.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Advertisers are requested, as a favor to themselves as well as to us, to have their business no tices sent to the office before NINE o'clock in the evening. The circulation of the HERALD is now so large that, in order to work off our morning edition in time for early delivery, the public must assist us in sending our forms to press, by handing in their advertisements at an earlier hour in the

THE SITUATION.

Our news from Strasburg is not very important A party of rebels, 2,000 strong, showed themselves about two miles beyond our pickets on Monday but, upon a few regiments drawing up in line of battle, the enemy declined to try a fight.

There was a little skirmishing between the pickets of General McClellan's army and those of the enemy on the Rappahannock yesterday, shots being freely exchanged on both sides. It is said that three of our officers-namely, Major Van Stein Housan, Captain Camp White and Captain Neustadter-were taken prisoners by the rebels. Thirty wagon loads of forage were secured by a reconnoitering party of our troops on Monday in that

We publish to-day the official report of Commowick, Ga., by his forces.

We learn by despatches from Chicago that affairs at Island No. 10 have not experienced any material change for the past day or two. The river at that point is falling at the rate of several inches a day. From observations made it appears that the rebels have erected a large intrenched camp in the bend of the river directly in front of our gunboats. An embankment half a mile long has been thrown up on the shore, behind which guns are mounted in large numbers. They are masked as yet, and it has not been ascertained what artillery they have posted at this point. Several batteries, however, it appears, are plainly visible. Their intrenchments extend from the centre of the bend to the upper point of the island. They are constantly busy, both with steamboats and men. Our mortars were fired yesterday and Monday every fifteen minutes. The shells were all thrown upon the island. The rebels made no answer, except an occasional shot at a transport. Occasional firing was heard yesterday in the direction of New Madrid, caused by engagements between the batteries, which are placed or opposite sides of the river below that place.

More stirring news comes from Tennessee. De spatches from Cairo yesterday announce that Col Buford had on the day previous made a descent upon Union City, with the Twenty-seventh and Forty-second Illinois regiments and a part of the Pifteenth Wisconsin, accompanied by a detachment of cavalry and artillery from Hickman, commanded by Colonel Hey, and, after a forced march of thirty miles, fell upon the rebel encampments at seven o'clock in the morning, dispersing the entire force stationed there, under the rebel commanders Clay and King, consisting of both cavalry and infantry. The enemy fied in every direction. Several of them were killed and a number taken prisoners. A large amount of spoils was captured, including 150 wagons, filled with commissary and quartermaster's stores. The rebel force were supposed to number 700 infantry and between 700 and 800 cavalry.

By the arrival of the Oriental at this port yes terday from Port Royal we have some very in teresting correspondence from that place and from St. Augustine, Fernandina, Jacksonville and Hilton Head, which we publish elsewhere.

Letters from our army in the Southwest state that the rebel Generals Price and Van Dorn have been summoned in haste, by General Beauregard, to Corinth, to assist him in the coming grand battle expected there. It is also stated that the rebel forces in the West are ordered to concentrate in Western Tennessee, with a view to make a desperate resistance in that vicinity.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopt ed instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to collect evidence in regard to the barbarous treatment of the Union officers and soldiers by the rebels after the batle of Bull run, and whether the rebels have enlisted Indians in their service Mr. Sumner said it was evident we were in conflict with a people lower in the scale of civilization than ourselves, and he wanted record made for history. A bill providing for the better organiza tion of the militia of the District of Columbia was introduced. The Secretary of War was instructed to furnish the correspondence of Gen. Wool with the War Department relative to movements of his mmand at Fortress Monroe. The debate on the bill provid g for the abolition of slavery in the District alumbia was then resumed. Mr. o, spoke in opposition, and Mr. Fes-

Maine, in favor of the proposition. In the House of Representatives, a memoria from the Illinois Constitutional Convention, in fa yor of the early enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, was referred to the Military Committee. The consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was further postponed till Tuesday next. Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a preamble and resolution setting forth that General Hooker, commanding on the Lower Potomac, had issued an order permitting certain slaveowners of Maryland to enter his camp and search for fugitive slaves, and requesting the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether such order is not a violation of the Article of War recently passed by Congress, forbidding any officers to return fugitive slaves to their masters. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, objected to the reception of the resolution, and it was therefore not received. The remainder of the session was devoted to discussing the Tax bill in Committee of the Whole. Mr Colfax moved to strike out the section levving tax on advertisements; but the committee refused. The section was, however, modified so as to assess the advertisement tax on the amount reseived for the same instead of the amount charged, while the tax is reduced from five to three per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. Our European files by the Jura were delivered

here last night. We publish to-day the articles from the English press referred to by telegraph from Portland, on the subject of Mr. Lincoln' emancipation message.

which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 19th and from Queenstown on the 20th of March, arrived at this port about half-past nine o'clock lass night. Her news has been fully anticipated by the City of New York and Jura.

The Nord, of Brussels, of the 18th March ays:-"We have announced the arrest of an officer of the Sumter at Tangier. Our correspond ence from Madrid gives us full details of this mat ter, and adds that public opinion had been so greatly excited by this circumstance that the United States steamer which had the prisoner on board, immediately after her return, received orders to leave the Bay of Algesiras."

Our Bermuda correspondent, writing on the 21st of March, announces the arrival of the English merchant steamer Bermuda at Hamilton, on the day previous, with fifty tons of gunpowder on board. As all the movements connected with her were kept secret, it was presumed that the war materiel was destined for the use of the rebels at the South. She had also some passengers, and it was rumored that Mr. Slidell made one of the number. The Bermuda was coaling for a start, and it is t be hoped that the blockading fleet will keep a sharp lookout for her.

The annual election takes place to-day in Rhode Island. Although there are three distinct party organizations in the State, there is but one ticket ffered to the electors, and that has been put forward by the democrats. The republicans declined to make any nominations for State officers, and the constitutional Union men endorsed the candidates of the democracy. The men to be chosen are the present incumbents of the offices for which they are put forward for re-election. The following are their names:-

For Governor-William Sprague. Lieutenant Governor-Samuel G. Arno Secretary of State-John R. Bartlett Attorney General-Walter S. Burgos. General Treasurer-Samuel A. Parker

In the Senate of our State Legislature yesterday. a number of bills were passed; but they were only that for the incorporation of the Newburg Home of the Friendless. The bill legalizing certain act of our Common Council was ordered to a third reading. The bill to amend the Excise law was debated in Committee of the Whole, and the fees for licenses were fixed at \$100 as a maximum and \$20 as a minimum. The penalties for violations of the law range from \$10 to \$250, and the smallest quantity of liquor to be sold without license is fixed at eight gallons. One or two other amendments were proposed and adopted, when the committee rose and reported progress. In the Assembly, the Public Defence bill was passed, by the decisive vote of seventy-eight years to nine nays. It appropriates three and a half millions of dollars for strengthening the Atlantic and Northern frontier defences of the State. half a million of which is exclusively set apart for this harbor. The Annual Appropriation bill was also passed. The New York Harbor Masters' bill was under discussion for some time, and was finally recommitted to the committee of nine, to report complete. The bill relating to the Kings County Comnissioners of Jurors was defeated. Resolutions of the Maine Legislature, congratulatory of the recent Union victories, were received from Governor Morgan. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was again taken up and debated, and after wards set down as the special order at the hour meeting to-day. The select committee of investigation into the conduct of the Military Board, com-monly called the Shoddy Investigating Committee. presented the result of their labors in the shape of long report, which shows great waste of the public funds, and illustrates the manner in which the State has been defrauded in the fitting out of her brave volunteers.

Since the commencement of the war twentythree important battles have been fought, with

the following result:—
Union Loss, Rebel Loss,
1.714 Killed 2,484
Wounded 4,192
Killed and wounded 8,246
Prisoners 3,560

33,435 Candidates are beginning to put forward their laims for office in Missouri. Four candidates for Governor are already announced-viz: Sample Orr, James H. Birch, J. D. Stevenson and George W. Miller. They are supposed to be all Union men, and will run entirely on their personal popu-

larity.

Eleven more ballots were taken in the caucus of the republican members of the Ohio Legislature or United States Senator on the 27th inst. The out hallot resulted as follows:- Wade, 47; Delano 11: Groesbeck, 1; Odlin, 3; Ewing, 3; blank, 2.

The force of mechanics recently discharged from the Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal have been again employed making ammunition, the govern, ment having ordered a new supply. The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Elijah F. Purdy in the chair. A communica

tion was received from his Honor the Mayor, veto ing the resolution passed by the Board authorizing and directing the Comptroller to lease the secon and third floors of premises No. 460 Grand street. for the use of the Fifth District Court, at an an-

to be advertised for ten days. The Board adopted a resolution that no supplies will be furnished to any county offices or officers except upon requisitions approved of by the Board. The Comptroller sent in a communication stating that the title to the ground and building in Eldridge street is vested in the Corporation of the city of New York The resolution to hire rooms in the premises Nos. 47 and 49 Chambers street, for the use of the Supreme Court, at an annual rent of \$5,000, was lost. The subject of petitioning the Legislature for a repeal of the present Excise law was taken up and after some discussion referred to a specia

more and Ohio Railroad will arrive at Wheeling this morning. A demonstration in that city is talked of to celebrate the event.

committee, of which Supervisor Elv is chairman

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next, the

The people in the northern and western sections of this State are likely to be agreeably dis appointed in their expectations of a great flood this spring. The snow is going off gradually, and so far there has not been a sufficiently powerful rise in the rivers and creeks to force out the ice. Some of the snow drifts in Vermont are so high

that the farmers have been obliged to tunnel them to pass their teams. We give to-day in our maritime columns a full

and accurate list of vessels which have been abaudoned, reported missing, put into ports in distress. &c., for the month of March past. The number of disasters for the month is unusually heavy, and the loss of property has been immense.

The number of vessels entered at this port from foreign ports during the month of March is 403. and the number cleared for foreign ports is 359.

The North river steamer Isaac Newton, which has been all winter bound up in the ice at Coxsackie, where she was caught last fall on an upward trip, started on Monday morning for New York; and the steamer New World, which was caught in the same manner at New Baltimore, it was thought would start for Albany to-day.

The harbor of St. Johns, Newfoundland, has been completely blocked up by ice nearly the whole winter. No mails have been received or despatched for the last six weeks. The Connecticut river is open for navigation and

The stock market was better vesterday, and closed with a stronger tone, especially on Erie, Central, Toledo. cc. Governments were without change. Gold has rise to two per cent, and sales were made at 214 on time

out change. embraced 300 a 400 bales, on the basis of 27%c. a 28c. for middling uplands. Flour was steady and in fair de were heavy, while the higher class of brands were firm choice grades were scarce and firmly held. Corn was made at 58c., in store, and at 59c. a 60c. delivered Pork was heavy, and sales of new mess were made at steady, while bacon and lard were active and firm. Cof. fee was quiet, and no sales of importance were reported. Sugars were steady and active, with sales of about 1,800 hhds., 759 boxes and 3,000 bugs China. The Mesars. Stuart's quotations for their refined goods will be found n another column. Freights were less buoyant, with more doing for Liverpool, with heavy shipments of dian corn. Rates to other ports were unchanged.

The Vandalism of the Rebel Leaders and the Rebel Army-The Union the Only Refuge of the Southern People.

In the matter of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, the rebel Congress at Richmond has favored the world with a most notable example. After issuing a decree enjoining the burning of all cotton, tobacco, rice, &c., in the so-called Confederate States, which cannot be removed out of the way on the approach of the armed forces of the Union. resolution in the rebel Congress, providing certain pains and penalties against the production of any cotton this year, except two or three bales to a plantation, was rejected on the ground of its unconstitutionality. The power to destroy cotton matured and gathered was clear enough; but the power to prevent the planting of cotton could not be found in the Confederate constitution, and therefore the proposition to make cotton planting a misdemeanor was rejected.

These Confederate sticklers for constitutional much respect for it as for the Koran or the teachings of Confucius or the Book of Mormon. The rebel government at Richmond is simply an absolute despotism of a league of the most desperate, unscrupulous and ferocious revolutionary conspirators of the nineteenth century. Jeff. Davis and his ruling confederates, civil and military, in their audacious enterprise of a Southern confederacy, know that if they fail they have no alternative before them but the extreme penalty of treason or an ignominious exile. Accordingly we find them exercising without stint a power over the lives and property of the people of our rebellions States as absolute and as frightful as was the reign, some years ago, of Dr. Francia, in his model despotism of Paraguay.

Our readers will remember the late proclamation of two of the chiefs of the provisional Confederate government of our revolted States Howell Cobb and Robert Toombs, of Georgia-to the people of that State, and how they urged upon the women and children to apply the torch to their homes and their substance, and to make the face of Georgia as blank and desolate as Sahara to our advancing armies. This address was doubtless regarded at the time, to a great extent, in our loyal States, as the production of a brace of exceptional barbarians, preparing, like pirates, to blow themselves up with their own vessel, in order to escape the cord of the hangman. But a few indisputable facts (in addition to the late incendiary acts of the rebel Congress) will serve to show that Cobb and Toombs represent in their address the ruling spirit of the rebel government and the leaders of the rebel army.

When it was first reported last summer that the beautiful little village of Hampton, near Fortress Monroe, had been destroyed by fire, in pursuance of orders from the rebel General Magruder, many of our charitably inclined citizens were disposed to doubt the unwelcome intelligence; but when the act was admitted and justified by Magruder as a military necessity, there could be no further doubt upon the subject. Magruder's plea was that, if not destroyed, the town might have become the winter quarters of a detachment of our troops; but we apprehend that the real objects of this proceeding were to drive into the interior the inhabitants of Hampton and its vicinity suspected of loyalty to the Union, and to impress upon the people of the South generally the idea of success or destruction as the only issue of this contest. This Hampton experiment, whatever its object, must have been satisfactory to Magruder; for it appears that his latest achievement has been the burning of the hamlet of Big Bethel, running away himself, as before, by the light of the conflagration,

nual rent of \$1,000. It was laid over and ordered Again, when the rebet guaboat fleet at

Elizabeth City, North Carolina, was broken to pieces by the fleet of the Burnside expedition, the rebel armed forces, before leaving the town would have destroyed it by fire, but for the op posing efforts of the citizens and the speedy approach of our troops. And so it was at Eden ton and at Newbern. In regard to Newbern a charming little city of five thousand souls in the mean and foolish revenge of the rebel army there beaten in battle, would have been reduced to ashes but for the exertions of the inhabitants and the seasonable co-operation of our soldiers and seamen in the work of extinguishing the fires which had been lighted. It was also against the remonstrances and prayers of the people of Nashville that Floyd, the runaway thief and traitor, destroyed the costly bridges there over the Cumberland; and, before running off again, he would perhaps have destroyed the State Capitol itself, but for fear of some bodily injury from the unarmed citizens. The incendiaries of the rebel army at Memphis have raised the question of burning that place in the event of being compelled to leave it; and, notwithstanding the emphatic proclamation of Mayor Grant to the contrary, we shall not feel satisfied of the safety of Memphis until we hear that its rebel defenders have evacuated it and spared it, or that they are surrounded, and will have to spare the city to save

themselves.
In all these proceedings the reader will observe the wide distinction between the inclinations and the wishes of the Southern people and the vandalism of their rebel government and their rebel armies. And this distinction may be readily explained. Jeff. Davis and his ruling confederates, to save themselves, are prepared to despoil and lay waste by fire the whole South: and while the officers of his armies are in the same dilemma, a large proportion of the privates, having nothing to lose; and nothing else to gain, are eager for the work of spoliation and destruction against the property of their wealthy neighbors. The testimony of Parson Brownlow upon this question is very suggestive, and he is an intelligent and reliable witness. The great body of the citizens of the South, on the other hand, though ready to make or to submit to very heavy contributions to the cause of their Southern confederacy, cannot understand how it is to pay them for such patriotic sacrifices by fire as will leave their wives and children without a roof to shelter them and without one day's subsistence for them, as houseless wanderers amidst the malaria of

Southern swamps and jungles.

Upon this broad distinction between the vandalism of the rebel leaders and their army, and the situation and the necessities of the Southern people, we see the way clearly to their deliverance. We are strongly persuaded to the conclusion that the expulsion of the rebel government from Richmond will, as if by magic, remove all doubts upon the subject, and we are sure that this aforesaid act of expulsion is close at hand.

The Blacks at Port Royal-The Dangers of Bloodthirsty Fanaticism.

Now that General Hunter bas proceeded to assume the command of the Department of the South, we have every reason to believe that dangerous practices which have been carried on in South Carolina will be abolished. No sooner does the success of the Port Royal expedition cause the white population to fly from the district, and the negroes to flock to the troops in order to cat the bread of idleness, than a morbid philanthropy in the three commercial cities of the North goes to work and gets up fanatical societies to take these blacks in hand, in order to feed, clothe and educate them, just as if there were not thousands of needy objects of commiseration and charitymen, women and children of their own race-at their very doors. The New York Freedman's Relief Association, the Philadelphia Port Royal Committee and the Boston Educational Association all appear to have the same object in view, and that is to inoculate the ten thousand negroes at Port Royal with those ideas that can tend to incendiary and insurrectionar acts, which, in the event of peace and the return of these negroes to their normal condition. would result in the murder of their masters and the massacre of their families.

The gospel which it is intended to teach them is not that of Christ in the holy Evangelists, but the gospel according to Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and John Brownthe gospel of the pike, the assassin's knife and the incendiary torch. One of the abolition sheets of this city exults in the thought that the effect of the missionary teachings proposed will be that the negroes, when the war is over, will "be ready to meet their tyrants with an organized resistance and ample means," including, of course, arms and ammunition, and probably some white cutthroat leaders, animated by the spirit of John Brown, the murderer and horse thief. Thus are the minds of the contented negroes to be corrupted and poisoned by the machinations of the emissaries of darkness assuming the garb of angels of light, who, as stated by a Senator in Congress, "embrace the negroes at Port Royal and call them brothers and sisters."

It was in this way that the bloody tragedy in St. Domingo was brought about by the French fanatics in Paris, who, at the time of the Revolution, organized themselves into a society called Les Amis des Noirs-"the friends of the blacks"-in imitation of the British association for the abolition of the slave trade, which held its meetings in London, and hypocritically dis claimed any intention of desiring more than an act of Parliament prohibiting the further in troduction of African slaves into the British colonies, while they seized every opportunity to inflame the public sentiment against the planters, and excited in the minds of the slaves such ideas of their natural rights and equality of condition as should lead them to a general struggle for freedom through rebellion and bloodshed. One of them, Rev. Mr. Stockdale, in reference to the negroes, put these appalling questions:- "Should we not approve their conduct in their violence? Should we not crown it with eulogium if they exterminate their tyrants with fire and sword? Should they even deliberately inflict the most exquisite tortures on those tyrants, would they not be excusable in the moral judgment of those who properly value those inestimable blessings, rational and religious liberty?" Besides distributing pamphlets with sentiments of this kind throughout the West Indies, the British society caused a medal to be struck, cortaining the figure of a naked negro, laden with chains. The Amis des Noirs, of Paris, stimulated by the writings of the Abbe Gregoire, not only followed the example of the London fraternity, but went greater lengths, and obtained from the National Assembly, on the 15th of May. 1791, a decree emanci. I has so influence at all. This looks bad for his ment takes its que from the people and crushes

pating the men of color, which was the signal of revolt and the warwhoop of massacre, b gun by the mulattoes, and afterwards participated in by the full blooded negroes. cenes which followed are too revolting for description. It was indiscriminate carnage to the extermination of men, women and children of the white race, though Mr. Harlan, of the United States Senate, denies that any such war of extermination ever took place in any nation of the world. Not only was it extermination, but horrors heaped on horrors, unfit for publication in a newspaper.

And this is the model for imitation which Wendell Phillips, in his lectures, holds up to the blacks of the South. The National Assembly repealed the decree when it was late. But the Jacobin party, headed by the bloodthirsty triumvirate-Danton, Robespierre and Marat-the latter with his journal, the type of Greeley and the Tribunewere becoming all powerful, and through these men the Society of Amis des Noirs once more acquired a fatal ascendency in the legislative body. On the 4th of April, 1792, a lecree was passed that the National Assembly "acknowledges that the people of color and free negroes in the colonies ought to enjoy an equality of political rights with the whites. and that they shall be admitted to vote in all the primary and electoral assemblies, and shall be eligible to the Legislature and all places of trust." Three commissioners were sent to carry out the decree, and secretly aided in the massacres, till at last they were appalled at their atrocity and extent. Were it not for fiendish white incendiaries the negroes would have remained peaceful and happy, and the fruitful island would have continued to prosper, instead of becoming a desolate wilderness, the abode of savages.

If such horrors are not to be repeated in our wn day, let the fanatical missionaries be prohibited from meddling with the blacks of South Carolina, and let them be put to labor in the plantations immediately, under military direction, not fanatical, as the best preventive against mischief; for the devil ever finds work for idle hands to do. The bloodthirsty Jacobins of the abolition school will move Heaven and earth to propagate their diabolical ideas among the negroes, and, if permitted, will sow the seeds of future massacres on scale of magnitude far exceeding the tragedy of St. Domingo. But we trust General Hunter will take good care to exclude all such evil communication from the blacks, and not per_ mit their minds to be tampered with under any pretence. A vast responsibility devolves upon him, and upon all the generals in the army, and the country expects that every man will do his duty. This war is to restore the authority of the constitution among the white race in the insurrectionary States, not to take care of the negro or introduce among them ideas of equality and amalgamation of races.

How to Eost a Newspaper.-The "Little Villain" has so many irons in the fire that, very naturally, he finds great difficulty in keeping them all hot. When a man's mind is full of Albany lobby schemes, and among them that big thing, the Broadway Railroad bill, at the same time that he is busy plotting for a United States Senatorship, it is hardly to be expected that he can afford time for editing a newspaper. We were, therefore, not surprised when we read the two following very consistent paragraphs relating to the Merrimac, which appeared side by side in separate editorials in the Times:-

Whatever mischief the The Merrimac is about to monster is todo will be done run out of Norfolk again; in Hampton Roads, where, and, though the Navy Dewarmed at last, the Navy priment assures us, with Department has made prosolemn nod, that everything per arrangements to receive is in readiness for her, it and handle her. There is must be said that the prenot the monttrilling ground for apprehension.

The Merrimac is about to most to allow a unit of the Navy Dewards in the Merrimac is about to most be said; and the very thing the prenot the most below to be a so strictly verified as to afford any great confidence in its

Upon which are we expected to place our trust? Meanwhile we must remain in a peron the strength of his positive assurance that "there is not the most trifling ground for apprehension."

As an additional instance of the scrumulous manner in which the "Little Villain," who is troubled about so many things, performs his editorial duties, and the reliability of all he says, we may mention that the article immediately following the words last quoted is an entire retraction of the statements made editorially, on a previous day, concerning Mr. Gregory, M.P., about whose antecedents the Times ssumed to have special and particular know-

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE FRENCH NATIONAL

LEGISLATURE .-- We published yesterday the report of an interesting debate in the French Corps Legislatif upon American affairs. Upon that portion of the address to the Emperor which related to the civil war in the United States, Jules Favre, supported by two or three other visionary philosophers, offered an amendment sympathizing with the American abolitionists, and suggesting the interference of France, so as to cause the war to result in the universal emancipation of the slaves of the South. In a body of upwards of 250 members the amendment was only voted for by ten, thus showing how strong is the sentiment of France against any intervention in American affairs. It matters not what may be the opinion of the national legislature about slavery: its members hold that the domestic institutions of any portion of the United States are beyond their jurisdiction, and that bey have no right to meddle with the matter. This is the common sense view of the case, and it is the view adopted at last in England, aften great deal of impudent bluster. It is of little consequence what the motives of those goversments are; but the fact itself is plain that they have come to the resolution that it is much better not to touch us. They have probably discovered that the motto of the republic is, like the legend of the Scotch thistle-nemo impune lacessit. They are evidently satisfied that the government can put the rebellion down, and, afer that, perhaps, put down any other nation who may improperly obtrade itself into a strife with which it has no concern. They know now that it is our resolve to maintain, at all hazards the unity and indivisibility of the republic, and they have therefore concluded to let us alone.

DEFEAT OF "THE LITTLE VILLAR."-As will be seen by a telegraphic despatch from Albany in another column, the Defence bill proposed in the Assembly of this State has been carried by a decided majority, notwithstanding the speech of "the Little Villain" against it. The Speaker of the Assembly ought to be the most influential man in the body. Yet it seems he

chance of the Senatorship in Congress, upon which he has fixed his eye. It is worthy of remark that the journalists who have mainly contributed to produce the civil war have the greatest abhorrence of paying a cent to support t. But the war for the Union will go forward to its consummation, and the defences of the State will be secured in despite of their opposition. The bill will put the coast and lake shores in a state of complete defence. From the whole amount appropriated \$500,000 will be expended on the fortifications of this city. The work is to be done under the direction of the military engineers of the federal government, and, therefore, will not be labor

The Abolitionists and the Mobs. In commenting upon the recent mobbing of Wendell Phillips, at Cincinnati, and of Samuel Aaron, at Burlington, our contemporaries appear to be in a dense fog as to the cause of these popular outbreaks, and seek in vain to discover the philosophy of the proceedings. Thus the Tribune declares that it can see no reason why Phillips was mobbed, and asserts that he did not advocate treason; while the Times, in a long and labored article, endeavors to argue that those journals which denounce the abolitionists are responsible for the mobs. The assertion of the Tribune is falsified by Phillips himself, who said, at Cincinnati, that he "had been for thirty years an abolitionist, and nothing else, and for sixteen years a disunionist." The theory of the Times cannot be true; for if those who expose criminals are responsible for the crimes and their results then is every one who denounces treason a traitor. The truth of the matter lies in a nutshell, and is just this: The abolitionists are disunionists; the people are beginning to find this out, and mobs are therefore meting out that punishment which the government ought itself to inflict.

For thirty years the abolitionists have been assailing the Union. For sixteen years their attacks have been confessedly directed towards so irritating the South as to effect a dismemberment of the republic. The Tribune has been aiding these schemes for nearly twenty years; the Times for nearly ten. When South Carolina seceded the abolitionists saw their hour of triumph and exulted accordingly, Wendell Phillips and the Tribune leading the van-State after State followed South Carolina into the outer darkness of secession, and the abolitionists redoubled their rejoicings. All this while the government stood inactive, as if doubting its own power; the people were amazed and apathetic, as if distrusting that the madness of the South could go so far. Observant Europe decided that the North would submit tothe disruption of the Union, so intense was the calm of our government and our people, and so slowly was the great fact of secession appreciated. At last, in April, the thunder of the rebel cannon, aimed at Fort Sumter, broke the spell of inaction and initiated the storm of civil war. The people arose like one man and compelled the government to call out troops, to defend Washington and to begin immediately the work of subduing treason. Before the patriotism of the people abolitionism was dumb, and no voice of party or faction disturbed the harmony of cheers for the Union and its accompaniment of the steady tramp of Union sel By and by the abolitionists took courage and

oined the organs of the peace party in an attempt to divide the North. The peace organs attempted to impede the army; the abolition organs more shrewdly tried the other extreme, and burried it onward towards Richmond. before it was prepared. The people raised mobs and suppressed some of the peace organs, and the government was forced by popular clamor to suppress the rest, just as it had been forced into action against the rebels a short time before. Still the motives of the abolitionists were not understood, and they were still permitted to urge on an untimely and disastrous advance. To this end the abolition organs assailed the Desuident and our generals, at ened to abolish both and make a military dictator Finally, stung by abelition taunts and inuendos, the army was pushed forward to Manassas, and our brave soldiers were foolishly and uselessly massacred. Then came the hour of danger for the abolitionists. Every corpse on that fatal field of Bull run pointed its ghastly finger toward the offices of the abolition press. The Tribune, alarmed and menaced, issued its "Just Once" confession and implored the HERALD's mercy. The people, still slow to believe that abolitionism was so vile and traitorous a thing as it appearedjust as they had been slow to believe in the reality of the Southern rebellion-were easily appeased, and thus abolitionism obtained a new lease of life. Since then it has grown holder and bolder, until lately it has attacked the President, slandered the Commander-in-Chief, uttered its treason in the very shadow of the Capitol, and in every possible way aided the rebels and weakened the Union

Now what follows? Simply that ab litionism has proved itself practically dis-unionism, and that the people are beginning to fully appreciate this fact. The people see that the abolitionists furnished the rebel conspirators with the only pretext with which they could entice the South out of the Union. The people see that abolitionism is. impossible without disunion; for the South is. worthless without its slave labor, and without the South and its old: institutions the Union in divided and obsolate. The negroes are leaving the South by hundreds, and with them goes all Southern industry, capital, produce, commerce and wealth. The negroes are coming here by hundreds, and with them come amalgametion, increased taxes, crowded poorhouses, a surplus of black laborers, the substitution of blacks for whites in many departments of industry, and consequent distress, misery and starvation among our poor whites. The people see that, bad as slavery may be, there is no possihie way of getting rid of it just at present without the utter ruin of both North and South. Abolitionism has, therefore, come to mean simply the abolition of the country, and it is regarded as far worse than even secession; for that left us at least a North. To neither the abolition of the country nor to that other extreme of disunion will the patriotic people listen for a single moment. They want the Union as it was. Since the successes of our armies the abolitionists are the only persons who stand in the way of this consummation; and so the people have declared that the abolitionists must be silenced. They will mob abolition orators, as they mobbed peace orators, and suppress abolition organs, as they suppress ed peace organs, until, as before, the govern-